THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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Second " " Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth st.
Third " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

Arrivals for the week ending August 12, 1865:

Charles Carroll, Allegheny City, Pa.
J. Miller, Batesville, Noble county, Ohio.
G. W. Morall, Columbus, Ohio.
J. L. Miller, Canamche, Clinton county, Iowa.
J. S. Campbell, McConnellsville, Ohio.
E. E. Gowdy, Brookfield, Trumbull county, Ohio.
J. B. Hull, Rowsburg, Ashland county, Ohio.
J. H. Gregg, Nevada, Wyandotte county, Ohio.
W. K. Gallagher, Manchester, Pa.
G. W. Cain, Stroice, Beaver county, Pa.
J. P. Grimes, German Settlement, West Virginia.
J. B. Jacobs, Sturges, St. Joe county, Michigan.
M. Jacobs, Sturges, St. Joe county, Michigan.
M. M. Smith, Rockdale, Jefferson county, Pa.
T. H. Snowden, Fairview, West Virginia.
J. N. Edie, Fairview, Hancock county, West Virginia.
G. W. Edie, Fairview, Hancock county, West Virginia.
J. Kyle, Cedarville, Green county, Ohio.
Alvin Hill, Louisville, Ky.
W. M. Stewart, Muscatine, Iowa.
D. Worham, Muscatine, Iowa.
A. Service, Satterfield, Mercer county, Pa.
J. S. Taylor, Satterfield, Mercer county, Pa.
H. P. Hamilton, Titusville, Crawford county, Pa.
J. Williamson, Detroit, Pike county, Illinois.
R. A. Kelly, Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois.
G. W. Westlake, Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois.
S. W. Sigmund, Saluda, Clinton county, Pa.
C. P. Calhoun, Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.
S. W. Williams, Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa.
Jos. Stevens, Portland, Meigs county, Ohio.
G. W. Roberts, Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa.
T. Y. Shilton, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa.
G. R. Elchbaum, Allegheny City, Pa.
A. Gorman, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. M. Dickson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thomas Hunter, Xenia, Ohio.
R. S. Jacoby, Xenia, Ohio.
L. Wolfkill, Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa.
J. G. Crawford, Youghiogheny, Westmoreland co., Pa.
D. M. Means, Plumsteadville, Jefferson county, Pa.
S. T. Wallace, Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.
J. S. Harnish, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.
S. M. Rhule, Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.
G. W. Kuhn, Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.
W. N. Crawford, Athens, Athens county, Ohio.
F. J. Hendershot, Armstrong Mills, Bell county, Ohio.
S. H. Nesbit, Cedarville, Greene county, Ohio.
H. Bissell, Greenfield, Erie county, Pa.
D. Read, Buchanan, Allegheny county, Pa.

For circulars or information concerning the college, address
JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pure Liquors.

In times like these, a judicious person will not be with out a bottle of pure liquors in the house. Where to get it is the next question. We would suggest to the unfinitiated that *the* place in the city to get a pure article is at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term commences Tuesday, August 29. In buildings, faculty, patronage and general advantages the college is unequalled by any ladies' school in the state. Special advantages in music. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing for catalogue.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Academy.

J. Davis' English, Classic, Mathematical and Commercial Academy, second floor Allegheny Savings Bank, Allegheny, resumes its exercises on Monday, September 4th. Night school commences October 1st.

Remember

McClaran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Western University.

The Fall Term will open on September 4th, with very superior advantages for imparting instruction. Catalogues at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s Book Store, Wood street.

The King of Pain

Can be found at Fulton's, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street A very fine collection of liquors for medicinal purposes as well as drugs for the country trade.

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Excelsior Institute.

Eleventh session commences this day (September 4,) in Neville Hall, corner of Penn and Liberty streets. A few additional pupils will be admitted.

Messrs. Newell

Will re-open their school on Monday, 4th instant, at 267 Penn street, two doors from Hand street.

Books, &c., at Less than Cost.

The subscriber is now closing out, at less than cost his entire stock of school and blank books, writing and note paper, envelopes, pens, pencils, ink, slates, &c., &c. Persons wanting bargains should call at once, as the stock must be closed out this week, to make room for repairs. C. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street.

6 Pianos at Auction.

Four splendid new carved, 7 octave, Pianos, and two good second-hand ones, will be sold at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, Smithfield street, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. They can be examined this afternoon.

The Free Excursion Train

For the great sale of lots at McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, will leave the new depot of Pennsylvania Railroad at 2 o'clock precisely, this afternoon.

For Sale.

A house and lot in Freeport, Armstrong county. Apply to Wm. D. Price, Braddock's Fields, Allegheny county, Pa.

Telegraphic Summary.

Navigation through the Welland Canal was resumed on Saturday.

An accident occurred to the express train on the New York Central railroad, on Saturday, caused by the breaking of an axle, resulting in the death of the baggage man, named Smith. Two or three others were slightly injured.

The coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Isand Railroad, have rendered a verdict, casting the blame on the conductor of the mail train and other officers of the road.

Col. Preston, of the 58th United States colored troops, heretofore dismissed, has been restored to his command.

A large number of postoffices and mail routes have just been opened in South Carolina.

Horace Greeley arrived in Washington on Saturday.

The total receipts from the sale of Government buildings in Virginia amount to $380,825.

A stock company of Northern capitalists have made application to the Freedmen's Bureau for one thousand freedmen, to be employed in coal mining on the James River.

A Miss McGregor, of Boston, was accidentally shot at North Conway, N. H., on Friday, and died instantly.

The Sixteenth Army Corps has been disbanded, by order of General A. J. Smith.

The Imperialists are said to have occupied Hermasilla, in the interior of Sonora, and have andisputed possession of a large tract of the country in that vicinity. The principal part of the Republican force in the State, some 3,000, have joined the Imperialists. Pesqueira, the Republican Governor, deserted by nearly all his followers, had fled.

A board of inquiry is to convene at Fortress Monroe soon, to look into the facts concerning the management of affairs at Camp Hamilton.

General Clinton B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for Tennessee, has been making efforts to break up the contraband camps in that State, and get the negroes to seek for labor. He states that at the present time there are fifty whites to one colored person subsisting off the Government.

Large numbers of women of the late rebellious States daily throng the White House, seeking the restoration of their property which has been confiscated.

Large numbers of persons in the South, formerly wealthy, are reduced to selling pies, fruit, &c., to railroad passengers in order to obtain a living.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1865. NO. 302.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC DEBT

Statement of Secretary McCulloch.

Receipts of Internal Revenue.

WITNESSES FOR THE WIRZ DEFENSE.

Horace Greeley in Washington.

Adjustment of Prize Claims.

NATIONAL BANKS IN THE SOUTH.

The Andersonville Prison Records.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 2.

The monthly

Statement of the Public Debt.

Despite the stupid contradictions of the New York press, was prepared as usual, and will be officially published in a day or two. The following is a recapitulation of the statement, as appears from the books, Treasurer's returns and requisitions in the Treasury Department on the 31st of August, 1865:

Amount of outstanding debt, bearing interest in coin, $1,108,310,191 80; interest, $64,550,590 50; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $1,274,478,103 16; debt on which interest has ceased, $1,969,020 09; debt bearing no interest, $373,326,276 38; total debt, $2,757,680,571 43; total interest, $128,031,620 24; legal tender notes in circulation, one and two years five per cent. notes, $83,954,230 00; United States notes, old issue, $402,968 00; compound interest notes, act of March 3d, 1865, fifteen millions; compound interest notes, act of June 30th, 1864, $202,024,160 00; total, $684,183,359 00.

On the 3d of July the debt stood $2,757,273,275 86, which, compared with the above statement, shows an increase during the month of August of only $435, 295 57. During the same period the interest on the public debt was reduced one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the redemption of outstanding certificates of indebtedness, the amount of suspended requisitions now being only $2,110,000. The specie in the Treasury vaults on the 31st was $45,435,771 11, showing an increase over last month of overten millions. The amount of currency on hand, however, has decreased from $8,141,744 85 in July to $4,278,283 99. The circulation of fractional currency was increased $694,710.

Between two and three hundred applications from

Southern Rebels

For pardon were received at the Attorney General's office to-day. The Attorney General yesterday and to-day forwarded about seventy pardons to the President for his signature.

The Revenue

Received by the Government during last August, from all sources, was nearly fifty-seven millions of dollars.

During the week ending to-day the amount of currency issued to National Banks from the treasury was $2,231,530, making the total now in circulation $177,487,220.

G. H. Anderson, bailiff of the Wirz Military Commission, who was dispatched to the South to summon witnesses for the defence, has returned to the city. Wirz furnished a list of about sixty rebel officers and soldiers whom he desired should be summoned to testify in his behalf. Mr. Emerson states that considerable difficulty was experienced in finding them, as they were scattered over five or six of the states, and a number have gone to Mexico and Europe. Twenty-three out of the sixty who were summoned were found, and are now *en route* for Washington city. The list embraces officers from the rank of Colonel to Second Lieutenant, besides a number of privates, most of whom have in some way or another been identified with Wirz while he was in command at Andersonville. The post sutler, commissary and quartermaster, at Andersonville, are among the number coming. Many of the officers were fearful that if they came here to testify they would be placed in confinement, and it was not until they were assured by Mr. Emerson that they would not be subjected to ill treatment that they came forth from their hiding places.

Horace Greeley

Is in town this evening. He had a long interview with President Johnson, and has also had a protracted interview with Secretary McCulloch.

Secretary Wells and Chief Clerk Fox have gone North, and Captain Fox is in charge of the Navy Department.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 2.

During the last month, seventeen hundred and thirty-eight

Prize Claims.

Involving upwards of $130,000, were adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor. In the same period two thousand five hundred and six claims were received.

Lt. Col. Stanton.

Successor of Paymaster Binney, now under arrest on the charge of having swindled soldiers at Norfolk, has demanded an investigation into his official conduct in consequence of the charge made against him by certain journals, accusing him with complicity in the fraud perpetrated by his predecessor. The officers of the pay department are justly indignant at the wholesale denunciation of the bureau by some of the press, because of the rascality of one of its officials.

The Comptroller of the Currency,

Is receiving applications daily from the principal places in the South for the establish ment of National banks. Among the applications recently received are those from Newbern, Wilmington, Plymouth, and Charlottesville, North Carolina; Savannah and Augusta, Georgia; Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina; Mobile, Selma, Atlanta and Montgomery, Alabama; Helena, Arkansas; and Houston and Galveston, Texas. The capitals of the contemplated banks vary from $50,000 to $200,000, the Mobile bank having the latter amount.

Only copies of the Andersonville prison records were stolen, and not the originals, which are in the possession of the Government. They were taken by Dorrence Atwater, a clerk in the War Department, who, while a prisoner at Andersonville, was employed by the rebel authorities as a clerk, and while acting in that capacity, made copies of the records, for which he was rewarded by the War Department with a present of three hundred dollars and a clerkship. He was told to accompany the burial party to Andersonville on account of his knowledge of localities thereabouts. He will be tried by a military commission.

The receipts for internal revenue yesterday were about two and a half millions.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, with Messrs. Hume and Fishback, of the St. Louis *Democrat*, have arrived to press the claims of the radical party and the postmastership of St. Louis. Senators Henderson and Gratz Brown unite with them, and the former is expected on here soon. Frank Blair is here, on the other hand, to represent what there is left of his party, and the contest promises to be fast and furious.

In addition to the synopsis of the monthly statement of the public debt given last night, the following facts will still further serve to illustrate the exceedingly favorable condition of our finances. The increase of the national debt for the months of June and July, as shown in the last statement, was, in round numbers, one hundred and twenty-two millions, or an average increase of two millions per day; but for the month of August the whole increase of our indebtedness has been only four hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, or an increase of fourteen thousand dollars per day. In other words, a month ago we were running in debt at the rate of two millions a day, and now at the rate of only one-sixth of one million per day. It is likewise noteworthy that while the debt has been increased during the last month a little less than half a million, the interest on the debt now outstanding has been diminished a million and a quarter. This result has been accomplished by the redemption in legal tenders of over twenty-one and a half millions of six per cent. certificates of indebtedness.

Another interesting fact connected with the treasury exhibit, is that the cash balance in the treasury has only been reduced twenty-nine millions, notwithstanding the very heavy reduction of daily indebtedness, with this exception. The receipts from internal revenue, sales of Government war material and the like, have been sufficient to meet all the demands of the month upon the treasury. It is now confidently hoped that next month the national debt, instead of increasing any, will be positively diminished.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Horrors Accumulating Upon Horrors.

Sufferings Impossible to Describe.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day.

Mr. O. S. Belcher testified that he had served in the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was a prisoner at Andersonville from the 25th of March until September, 1864. He thought that Captain Wirz assumed command about the 1st of April, on one occasion Wirz came into the stockade, when a cripple, walking on crutches, approached and asked to go outside. The request was refused, and the cripple said he would rather be shot than stay there. The witness soon heard Wirz halloo to the sentinel, "Tell that man if he did not go back he would shoot him. The man did not return, when the sentinel fired and shot him in the jaw. The cripple was known by the name of Ichamanga. Wirz afterwards threatened to shoot the other men if they did not go away. On another occasion, while the prisoners were being divided into squads of hundreds, one of the men, owing to sickness, did not fall in. Wirz threatened to shoot him, and did shoot at him. The ball went through the man's hat. The prisoners were kept in the sun all day, and were not allowed to procure water. If they could not give a satisfactory account of any one of their number missing, they were deprived of their rations. This was the case for three days early in July. There was not sufficient room in the prison—scarcely enough for the men to stand upon. The limits were enlarged on the north side. There were forty-two thousand prisoners confined during the month of August, 23,993; Sent to other prisons, 27; exchanged, 21; escaped, 31; making 3,061, of all of which there are, on the 31st of August, in camp, 29,717. Deaths, 12,461.

"The same complaint has to be made against carelessness and inefficiency of the guard. Of the thirty-nine who escaped, seven of them did so while on their parole of honor, and escape as long as they were employed to work outside. The balance, nineteen, escaped, some by bribing the sentinels with greenbacks, and by simply walking off from the guard, while returning from the place where the tools are deposited at night. They are used on the stockade in the day time. Perhaps twenty-five have escaped during the month, but they were taken up by the dogs before the daily return was made out, and for that reason they are not set down as of escaped nor recaptured. That only four were recaptured, is owing to the fact that neither the guard nor the officers of the guard reported a man escaped. The roll call in the morning would show a man missing, but he would be too far gone then to be tracked. As we have no general court martial here, all such offenses go unpunished or nearly so.

(Signed,) H. WIRZ,
Captain Commanding."

The Indorsement on the paper is as follows: "Respectfully forwarded to Brevet Brig. Gen. Cooper, Adjutant General and Inspector General.

(Signed,) JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier General."

Thomas Hall testified that he belonged to the marine corps, and was a prisoner at Andersonville. He had charge of a squad of ninety prisoners, but only one out of the entire number escaped. They were put upon the squad from the new stock of men, who died off rapidly. A good many sunk down from exhaustion and starvation, and could not get up. Captain Wirz threatened that if they did not get up, "he would blow the brains out of the God—d—d Yankees." Wirz threatened to fire grape and canister into them. He had seen a man's leg that had almost been torn off by one of the hounds. The men were vaccinated in their arms; soon thereafter sores appeared as large as a silver half dollar, and filled with maggots. He heard a sentinel remark, after shooting a man, "I'll have a furlough for that, and if I don't I would have a furlough for sixty days, I would shoot another."

Dr. Wm. Balser testified that he had acted in the United States army as Assistant Surgeon. When at Andersonville had been detailed a number of the cases from Andersonville, and described the horrible condition of the sufferers. The larger portion of them were mere skeletons. Of 3,200 paroled prisoners, who left Andersonville after the second command of the prison. The latter was sick, lying on the ground, and asked Wirz something, when Wirz shot him. Wirz remarked that he was glad to see the Yankees than Lee was at Richmond. This was said in August. Wirz was at the time with the witness in the grave-yard, in the wagon with the dead men. The witness had been much starved to death. Food was so scarce at one time that some of them picked up particles of food that had already passed through the system.

On his cross-examination by the defense, the witness said the grave-yard comprised twenty-five acres, and when he left Andersonville, on the 11th of September last, it was about two-thirds full. Witness had never seen Wirz shoot more than one man. The grave-diggers were Union soldiers.

By the Court:—The dead were buried about two feet and a half deep. Some were buried with all their clothes on. The witness's business had never been any of the dead stripped before they were buried. The men were buried in trenches. On one occasion, one hundred and fifty bodies were put into a single trench.

Captain J. H. Wright and Colonel Persons, formerly in the Confederate service, testified to the signatures of General Winder and Capt. Wirz to a consolidated return for August last, which was exhibited to them.

Major Hosmer, formerly Judge Advocate, was sworn, and testified that he obtained the paper from the Chief having custody of the rebel papers at the War Department, which, he says, he identifies, and is as follows:

"Consolidated Return

For the Confederate States Military Prison, Camp Sumter, Georgia, for the month of August, 1864.—Prisoners on hand on the last of August, last month, 32,899; gain by capture, 1,779; total, 34,678. Received from various places during August, 3,098; recaptured, 1; total, 3,078, making in the aggregate for the month, 37,776. Died during the month of August, 2

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St.Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. HANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

The Methodist Church South.

The Bishops of this church met at Columbus, Georgia, on the the 16th of August, and agreed upon a pastoral address which they have since published to their clergy and laymen. They discuss the issues of the day, and lay down a rule of conduct to be pursued in the church. The efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of the negroes, while slaves, must be continued in their changed condition. They claim that their church has done much in the evangelization of the blacks, although they were often reviled "by those who claimed to be their better friends." The membership of that class of people is said to amount to over two hundred and forty thousand, and they allege that it has not been reduced much by recent changes and casualties. It is apprehended that defections "will take place from their ranks to ecclesiastical organizations offering greater social inducements for their adhesion;" but those who leave the church will always have the assurance that the Southern Methodists are their friends, who will in every proper manner aid in their moral and religious advancement. Places in the church will be kept for those who remain, and for such as may return after "brief experiment elsewhere." The blacks are to be secured in the exercise of their fullest liberty in selecting their religious associations.

Much destitution and material suffering exist where the membership of the church is most numerous, and while it is hoped that returning peace will bring in its train civil and social order, profitable industry and plenty in the land, and that through rest the church may be edified and strengthened, the people are reminded that it is their duty as Christians and loyal citizens to contribute by all means in their power to forward the best interests of the land.

Especially would we counsel mutual forbearance and conciliation in those sections where brethren have differed on the great issue which has finally been decided by arms, and conscientiously held opposing opinions and courses, throughout the contest. Let all bitterness and wrath and anger and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice. Be kind one to another, and let pastors and people set themselves, in the temper of our Master, to healing the divisions and heart-burnings and alienations that may unhappily have arisen. Our condition is one of trial through which we have just passed. The end of the war ought to be the end of all strife, for it would be unreasonable and reprehensible in us as Christians to perpetuate a conflict which, in our relations as citizens of one common country, has been settled. Seek peace and pursue it. Build up the waste places. Plant vines. And forget not to pray for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty; for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour.

At the first General Conference of the Church, a delegate was appointed to visit the Northern Church Conference "with the offer to establish fraternal relations and a closer intercourse" between the two churches as members of the same spiritual family.

He presented his credentials to that body and asked and awaited their decision. They granted him not a hearing in their presence. They refused to receive him in his official character. They rejected his offer. He closed his mission by informing them, in a communication which he assured them was final, that as they had rejected our offer we could no more renew it. We held ourselves absolved from the breach of Christian unity that might appear. But if at any time they should feel disposed to renew the same offer to us, the door would be open for its consideration. This was in 1848. They have since made no such offer. There the matter rests, and we might well be excused from any further reference to it.

They charge the Northern Methodists with having repudiated the plan of separation agreed upon, and refused to pay to the Church South the price stipulated for its interests in the Church property until brought to a settlement by the courts at law. Further:

> They have endeavored by misrepresentations to fix on us the invidious character of secessionists and schismatics, without authority or cause from the present body; whereas we are in all respects coequal and coeval with themselves.

On the subject of reunion they are very emphatic. The abolition of slavery does not affect, they say, the prominent question in the separation of 1844, nor is it the only or principal difference between the two churches now. A blind bigotry and sectional hate prompt them to make the following false and unchristian assertions:

> While testifying with pleasure to the nobler conduct and sentiment of many brethren among them, we must express, with regret, our apprehension that a large proportion, if not a majority, of Northern Methodists have become practical Seventh-Day Baptists in their regard for the commandments of men. They preach no other gospel; they have incorporated social dogmas and political tests into their church creeds, till they have gone on to impose conditions upon discipleship that Christ did not impose. Subjects of human perplexities and questions not healthful to personal piety, but promotive of political and ecclesiastical discord, rather than those truths on which the church of the Lord Jesus Christ was instituted.

After such disgusting sentiments, the following quotation seems almost a profanation of the name or Christ:

> We, therefore, most earnestly would exhort you, brethren, to stand firmly on our platform of doctrine and discipline. Know your higher calling. Preach Christ and him crucified. Do not preach politics. You have no commission to preach politics. The divinity of the church is never more strikingly displayed than when it holds on its even straightforward way in the midst of worldly commotions. Be not turned aside from your path by the temporary bias of political excitement. And in your teachings and administration of discipline, keep in view that rule of faith, which declares that "The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation; so that whatever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man."

They still further rail against and accuse the Northern Methodists for taking possession of pulpits made vacant during the war, and of making a systematic attempt to "disintegrate and then absorb our membership individually."

In the meeting of their bishops and missionary secretaries alluded to, it was resolved to send preachers and plant societies in our midst wherever there is an opening. Their policy is evidently one of division, destruction and ecclesiastical devastation. Against all this let us on your guard.

After such sentiments it is needless to say that there is no present prospect of a reunion of the two churches. How far the Southern mind may change, and what further inducements the Northern Church may offer, remain for the future to develop. In the meantime we are gratified to be able to quote the following commendable passage from the conclusion of the address, which is certainly the best it contains:

> We cannot close our address without an urgent and explicit recommendation to you to admit yourselves, as citizens of the United States, promptly, cheerfully and in good faith, to all your duties and responsibilities. Whatever may have been the opinions, positions or prejudices of any of you concerning the social and political changes that have occurred in the Government, we deem this course to be called for on your part, both by a sound judgment and enlightened conscience.

No Home, No Country.

This expression, applied to any man, is full toned with sorrowful meaning. It awaks in an honest sympathy in the heart. Yet there are circumstances in which justice raises its solemn hand and forbids that sympathy. It is where criminal conduct has deprived the man of his claim to home and country by a malignant or selfish disregard of the peace and happiness which others were enjoying in their domestic circles and in their civil conditions.

This is the position of many who have been the instigators of war in our once united and happy country. Men who had lived undisturbed amid the luxuries of wealth, who had swayed a controling influence in the affairs of the nation, who, on large estates and with trains of dependents around them, were even too much like baronial lords for their republican pretensions, are now without homes, dependent, impoverished, unhonored and unhappy. Old Senators, cabinet ministers, members of Congress, generals and professional men are in this unhappy condition. One cannot but pity, while he acknowledges the justice of the retribution, which is the more severe because accompanied with the aggravation of conscious guilt. These men have filled the country with disorder and death, by their wanton rebellion against the Government, and have brought upon themselves the calamities which they are experiencing. The ten thousand homes which have been made desolate by their grasping ambition and avarice, and the country which has been drenched with the blood of its innocent citizens, through their treason, approve the sentence which retributive justice utters against them, exiles, without home or country.

THE tier boy and two other prisoners managed to "go through" young Ketchum in his cell on Thursday, and robbed him of $70. The thieves were discovered, and the money recovered. Jenkins, since he has been confined in the Tombs, has also been robbed of his gold watch.

The Republic of Mexico.

A few days ago the Philadelphia *Press* published a dispatch from New York, stating, on the authority of gentlemen arrived from Mexico, that MAXIMILIAN had completely defeated JUAREZ and his army, and that the latter had been driven almost entirely out of Mexico. The following day, the New York papers contradicted the statement, and said that the latest advices represented the continued and unconquering success of the Republicans over the Imaging success of the Republicans over the Imperialists. Bearing upon this interesting subject, the *Press* of Saturday published a letter from JOHN PATRICK O'BRIEN, written at El Paso, State of Chihuahua, in which he says that during a twelve months' visit through the heart of Mexico, he had an opportunity of mixing with the people and canvassing their opinions in regard to MAXIMILIAN and JUAREZ. He says that his deliberate judgment is, that an immense majority prefer the government of the Empire, and regard the opposition of JUAREZ as feeble in the extreme. JUAREZ exercises his functions as President of the Republic within the limits of Chihuahua, and not elsewhere, and he says that a large majority of the solid men of that State are opposed to his Administration. He refers to the fact that the Empire is recognized by fifteen or twenty foreign Powers, including all the great and leading Powers of Christendom, the United States alone excepted, while not a single foreign nation has an accredited representative at the seat of government of the Republic. He says that the large amount of silver taken out of the mines of Guanajuato and Zacetecas by Englishmen, is a sufficient guarantee of the support already assured by the British Government to the Empire. He admires the pluck of the United States Congress in refusing to appropriate money for the payment of the salary of an envoy except to the "Republic of Mexico," but thinks it is "childish, if not churlish,—nay, ridiculous,—to badger and ignore the Empire and France." He is assured on reliable authority that NAPOLEON will keep his troops in Mexico as long as the Empire is threatened by the United States or any other Power; and he says that Austria, the whole of the German Confederation, Spain, nearly all of Europe, including Turkey and Brazil and Guatemala, will back him up on this issue. He predicts that MAXIMILIAN, "ere the fall of the leaf of the vernal season, will drive JUAREZ and his freebooters and guerilla chiefs (CANALES, CORTINAS, and CARABAJAL,) beyond the limits of the Empire."

Democrats Never Promoted.

One would think from a perusal of the Democratic press that no Democrat who entered the military service, ever received promotion because he belonged to that party. Nothing was ever more absurd. General BUTLER had some right to be regarded as a Democrat when he entred the army. So had DIX, MCDOWELL, FITZ JOHN PORTER, SEDGWICK, WRIGHT, HAYS and many others that we need not mention. But that is nothing. If Democrats think that they can make capital by telling falsehoods, we need not expect them to adhere to the truth. It would be ridiculous to do so. The *Post*, on Saturday, said in relation to the respective candidates for Auditor General:

> It is strange, however, that Hartranft got all the honors and Davis all the wounds—Davis having been wounded three times and left his right hand upon the battle-field, while Hartranft bears not a single scratch! But it is not strange, either, for Davis was a Democrat, who could not swallow the negro policy—designed as it was only to kill the Democratic party and not the rebellion—for the success of which Col. Davis has been robbed now await him at the hands of the people!

If Gen. HARTRANFT did not get a portion of the "wounds" it certainly was not his fault—he was often enough where such unpleasant souvenirs were received. There was no difference between the two candidates when the war commenced, so far as politics was concerned, for both were Democrats; but a wide difference between them was developed as the war progressed. HARTRANFT continued to believe in what he fought for. DAVIS did not. He continued the publication of the Doylestown *Democrat*, one of the most bitterly abusive copperhead sheets in the State; and while his editor at home denounced the administration and the war, he in his public correspondence was not a whit more loyal.

There are some occasions, however, when the Democrats labor earnestly in their efforts to show that all the prominent military men belonged to their party. An instance of this occurred in a late number of the Boston *Post* in an attempt to show that the soldiers will vote the Democratic ticket. It said:

> Do they believe that the soldiers are ignorant that the great army leaders in this war were all Democrats? Was not Grant such? and McClellan? and Sherman? and Logan?

It may prove instructive to our neighbor to investigate the causes why more successful DAVIS would have been in the manner of promotion, had he pursued the same course that those officers, and his opponent did in supporting the Government in word and deed.

Completely Cornered.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR made a sad mistake when he undertook to blacken the character of such men as SEWARD, STANTON, and HOLT. Those patriotic gentleman, during the trying years of the war, occupied positions of such commanding importance that the eyes of the whole country were continually turned upon them, and now that, through their faithful and devoted labors, the honor of the Nation has been redeemed, and the form of rebellion destroyed, a grateful country will not listen to their malign traducers, but will continue to encourage them in their further efforts to encompass the spirit of treason.

MR. DANA, in the Chicago *Republican*, has taken Mr. BLAIR in hand, and nailed his slanders most completely. Referring to the fact that the accusation against Secretary STANTON is based upon a statement alleged to have been made in conversation by A. G. BROWN, one of the seceding Mississippi Senators, Mr. DANA says that BROWN, who has been crazy since he left the Senate, "came in and voluntarily took the oath of allegiance before General C. C. WASHBURNE, at Haines' Bluff, near Vicksburg, in June, 1862, and afterward went back and flaured again in the rebel Congress." Of the charges, he says, "We pronounce them false, generally, particulary, altogether."

He then adds:—

> The truth is that during the whole of those dark and threatening days which attended the conclusion of the last desperate campaign, the President was relieved by the efforts of Edwin M Stanton, Joseph Holt, and John A. Dix, from the control of a devotion, a patriotism, a heroic resolution that never faltered in the midst of appalling dangers and difficulties, these three patriots and statesmen were always true. Whether the duty was to manage the imbecility of a President whose cold-blooded sympathies were all with treason, or to cope with the open defiance of the saddened conspirators of the South, there was never an hour, never a moment, in which these three faithful lieutenants proved recreant to their great historic trust. To Mr. Stanton especially the gratitude of the American people is due; and it is due from them all. The country and the world will not be held from doing justice to their inestimable services by the scurrilous ingenuities that partisan ingenuity can invent or that individual malice can miss abroad.

> As for Mr. Seward, we shall not say a word in his defense. It is not necessary. He no longer stands in the category of those public men whose past deeds require to be relived or to find matter for present impeachment. The people regard him with peculiar affection. Associated in manifold ways with the great conflict, we all thank God that he has escaped the awful blow, and still remains a member of the executive government. Serving his country with unwearied patience in the midst of public calamities, personal injuries, and domestic afflictions, all alike without a parallel, he can well afford to live down the unmanly indifference upon this last onslaught of a personal and political foe. The sublime spectacle upon Providence has rescued from the murderous dagger of Payne cannot be much endangered by the flimsy stiletto of Mr. Montgomery Blair.

Beauty and the Beast.

We have received a circular from ROBERT R. CORSON, "Cor. Secretary Joint Committee," requesting us to publish the proceedings of the Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloons on the occasion of the closing of their doors. Philadelphians undoubtedly did a great deal for the Union soldiers passing through their city, and we have no objection to their boasting over it; but we emphatically decline to publish proceedings which were intended to exalt Philadelphia at the expense of the rest of the State. Much as was done by Philadelphia in that way, we cannot but remember that, according to population and wealth, Pittsburgh, through its Subsistence Committee and other organizations, has done much more, and that our rooms are still open, and will be kept open until the work is entirely accomplished.

The principal reason for not publishing the Philadelphia proceedings is because the people of that city, failing to get one of their own number unprincipled enough to insult the whole of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, imported J. M. SCOVEL, of New Jersey, to say that "Pennsylvania is a Sphinx, of which Philadelphia represents the Beauty, and the rest of the State the Beast." The "beauty" certainly has very little modesty to seek popularity at the hands of the "Beast." As that part of the "Beast" located at Pittsburgh is decidedly independent of the "Beauty," we decline giving the latter any notoriety in this matter except so far as this paragraph goes, to which it is entirely welcome.

The Chicago Commercial Celebration.

This event "wound up" Friday night—Saturday morning rather—in a grand ball. Like what preceded it, the fete was on the most liberal scale. The local press cannot find words wherewith to describe it. It being not purely a commercial transaction, the terms usually employed in connection with the Chamber of Commerce are not suited to impart the true idea of the occasion. One says "the dancing was very mixed;" another that the dresses of the ladies were of the "subdued and quiet order;" another still, that "the fete, like the rest had a slight tendency to confusion, exhibiting lack of system and experienced hands to control the arrangements." Still, the celebration closed as it began with everybody jolly, and impressed with the liberality and magnificence of Chicago.

Well Managed.

The KETCHUM frauds in New York have been exceedingly well managed from the beginning until now. Had all the details been arranged beforehand by the respective parties (and who knows that they were not?) they could not have been developed more systematically. It was a matter of astonishment to the uninitiated that greater efforts were not made to secure the arrest of a man charged with frauds amounting to several millions, and it seems strange to them even yet that he could ride on the public thoroughfares and air himself in Central Park without being detected. It has been developed that during EDWARD KETCHUM'S seclusion he was in constant communication with his father and friends, and that there was no attempt made to conceal his whereabouts beyond the time apparently agreed upon for his arrest. It all seems like a well laid plan. After young KETCHUM permitted (it must be so regarded now) himself to be arrested, he had an interview with his outraged father, which ended in the old gentleman magnanimously saying, "My son, you've ruined me, but I forgive you." Then came the arraignment, and still later and last of all, the significant statement that none of the forged checks—the evidence of the crime—can be found, and the prosecution must of necessity fail. This being the case, KETCHUM'S boast that he would "in six months appear in Wall street the peer of any among his former associates," will be verified. Is EDWARD KETCHUM the real offender after all?

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Phipps, who has for some time been attached to the British embassy at Washington, has been transferred to Munich, where he is to be secretary of legation. This will remove from Washington society one of the most beautiful and fascinating ladies who has ever graced it.

—Colorado Jewett informs Messrs. Raymond and Weed through the columns of the New York *News*, that on his return from Europe they must be prepared to give the satisfaction due between gentlemen for late malicious printed insults to him, or be branded before posterity—in his proposed Peace History of the Civil War in America—as national cowards.

—The body of a prominent officer of the Fenians, who died at St. Paul lately, was taken to St. Louis for interment. A great demonstration was to have been made over his remains from St. Patrick's church, but the Archbishop denied the use of the church for such a purpose, and, further, he forbade the superintendent of Calvary Cemetery to allow any procession of men and women carrying Fenian insignia to enter the grounds. He further said: "I use this occasion to state publicly, what I have uniformly stated in private conversation, that the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, men and women, are not admissable to the sacraments of the church as long as they are united with that organization, which I have always regarded immoral in its object."

—A good story is told of Mr. Newton, of the Agricultural Department—the same gentleman who knew not the distinction between hydraulic rams and sheep of the masculine gender. Once he was brought before a sub-committee of the Ways and Means, to explain the unaccountable expenses of his Department. "How comes it, Mr. Newton," asked Justin S. Morrill, "how comes it that the expenses of your Department have overrun your estimates so much?" Leaning over the table, and thrusting his finger through Mr. Morrill's button-hole, the benevolent looking old man slowly said, in his low and most impressive key, "The truth is, Mr. Morrill, the expenses of my Department for the past year have surpassed my most sanguine expectations!" The explanation was too good to keep, and Mr. Morrill himself told it.

—Admiral Goldsborough is emphatically an old Sea Dog. He has represented our country in nearly all the waters where a ship can float, and at present commands a squadron composed of the Niagara, Colorado and Kearsarge—soon to be reinforced by several other vessels—in the Mediterranean. He has not been invited by Emperor Napoleon to the review of the French and British fleets off Cherbourg. This is exasperating to the Admiral. The British sailors during the rebel pirate ships twenty-four hours in British ports, and our commanders have been instructed to follow them to sea under the British flag as this piratical rule is in force. The presence of Admiral Goldsborough's fleet without salluting the British fleet would of course be taken as a slight—hence he was not invited. We presume the Shenandoah would have been invited had she been in the neighborhood.

—The selection of Mr. Odell for Naval Officer is popular on his merits. The office was created at the same time and by the same act which organized the collectorship. The term naval officer is English, and was used in the colonial days, under the red-coat regime. Virtually the naval officer is a second collector; he is, literally, a check upon the collector, their duties being in many respects identical. He has to countersign nearly every official act of the collector. He countersigns certificates of registry and of enrollment licenses, receives copies of manifests of ships and entries of goods, estimates duties, records the same, countersigns permits, clearances, &c., and makes up weekly abstract of duties, and transmits quarterly accounts to Washington. The collector executes, the naval officer examines, checks and refines. The naval officer has nothing to do with the cash receipts; hence his two bondsmen are only bound in the sum of $10,000 each. His patronage is not very extensive, the naval officers and collectors, having about sixty appointments only, with salaries of from $600 to $2,000.

—An episode in the Chicago Commercial "carnival," was at the banquet Thursday evening. The reporters were on hand in great force. Under the misarrangement of affairs, the wine began to flow soon after soup. The consequence was, when the time for the speaking came, the company was too jolly to keep silence. But the speaking, after a sort, went on; the reporters, much inconvenienced, asked one of the managers by the name of Leary, to do some simple thing by way of improving the facilites for reporting, whereupon the said manager began to give representatives of the press a thorough damning, which caused them to leave the Hall in a body. The *Republican* advises Mr. Cleary to "get a copy of Shakspeare and devote a little time to studying Hamlet's advice concerning the reporters—by his way. "Do you hear, Leary? Get ever gentlemanly prince of Denmark—"Do you hear, let them be well used, for they are the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time; after your death you were better have a bad epitaph, than their ill report while you live." Had Mr. Cleary borne this excellent maxim in his mind, he would not have insulted the reporters of the press on Thursday night, and everything at the Board of Trade banquet would have ended, as it began, in the most jolly fashion. All's well that Shakspeare. 'Tis full of improvement for mind and manners.

—Preston King, the new collector, is having his hands full with the applicants for appointments. But Thurlow Weed has "kindly consented to assist on this occassion." Mr. Greeley, it is said, is left out in the cold. The *Times* asserts that in the Custom House and Naval Office "at least ninety men of every hundred know but little of the duties and powers of the collector, and ninety-nine out of every hundred know nothing at all about the duties of the naval officer." This is a hard indictment, but has truth on its side. The duties of the collector are to collect the duties on consignments from abroad. He issues all necessary permits to shippers, and such documents as are needed by a healthy revenue system. In the clearing of land in the department. He weighs, and gauges, and measures, and inspects, and appraises, and examines all goods coming here; collects the monies due in conformity with the law of the country; he superintends all bonded warehouses, all bonded goods, takes cognizance of all incoming vessel of the nation, grants licenses to traders, seans all manifests of outward or homeward bound vessels, makes seizure of all contrabband attempts at import, guards against smuggling, directs the movements of the revenue cutters in port, and represents the Government of the United States in its most important—the local service. He is required to file heavy bonds with two sureties in the sum of $200,000 each. His patronage is immense, having over a thousand appointments with salaries ranging from $420 to $5,000.

—A *Herald* correspondent traveling through Tennessee, lately visited the town of Greenville and put upat a hotel kept by a man who worked upon the same tailor bench with President Johnson, and who gave him the following story:

> "There was a vast difference between Andy and I when we worked upon the same bench. I could spell B-a-k-e-r and he could not; but he could "flax" me on a pair of breeches or a fine coat, and could get a better price for his work than I. He never made a garment that didn't fit, and never had a job returned. He was the best tailor I have ever met. When Andy got married he hadn't ten dollars in the world, and his wife was as poor as Naomi's daughters. Her mother said to her before she was married (calling her by name), I can give you all the money there is in the house—fifteen dollars—to help you about going to housekeeping; or I will take the money and give you a wedding—which will you prefer? Mother, said she, I will take the 'wedding,' and Andy and I'll work for money—won't we? appealing to her lover. He assented, and the consequence was that the young couple had not one cent with which to set up for themselves. After they were married she taught him to read, and the world knows the rest," said the old man with a sigh of relief, as he stroked down his sandy wig, and puffed away at his old clay pipe. Oh, wonderful plebeian! it is a long and rugged road that leads from the tailor's bench at Greenville to the Presidential chair in Washington; but that wonderful trip through Cumberland Gap has told its tale.

THE New York *Herald*, in discussing the speculations and apprehensions regarding the future policy of the Secretary of the Treasury pending the meeting of Congress, says:—"It is understood that he is not yet prepared to make any announcement, but that before long he will avail himself of the authority conferred by the Act of March 3, 1865, to offer a long stock, or more seven-thirty notes in exchange for outstanding certificates of indebtedness and interest-bearing legal tender notes. This would enable the Secretary to continue the issue of certificates of indebtedness without depressing them in the open market, because they would in all likelihood be rapidly absorbed by conversion into such securities as the Treasury might provide the interest not to exceed six per cent. in gold on demand, three-tenths in currency."

DANIEL ANDREAS, late postmaster at Glencoe, near St. Louis, Missouri, who committed suicide a short time since, left a confession acknowledging the committal of several horrid deeds. He confesses that he murdered a returned Californian, some eight or ten years ago, and robbed the body of about $10,000, and buried his victim at his own expense, without incurring suspicion, and receiving credit for his generosity. He also robbed the mails at various times; was the means of killing two of his children, and meditated the murder of his wife.

THE *Central India Times* says there were grand doings at Indore, at the end of May, in honor of the marriage of one of the Holkar's sons. The bridegroom is only six years old, and the bride three years old. The head ornaments of one of the elephants was made of pure gold, two thousand and four hundred tolas. Holkar exhibited all his treasures. A salute of two hundred and ten guns announced to the people the union of the happy pair. At night there were grand nautches.

THE estimated expenses of the Brooklyn City Government for next year are estimated by the Mayor in his annual budget at two millions seven hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty cents. The committee of the Joint Board have had several meetings at which the different items were discussed, and it was finally determined to reduce the sum total seventy-five thousand dollars.

WHEN the *Pewabic* went down, the place was buoyed with a beer barrel and a steering wheel, which floated to the surface. The buoys have disappeared, a thick-headed and small-souled tug captain having concluded to "save" the barrel and wheel for his own use, and carried them off. The attempt to find the exact location of the wreck is likely to prove fruitless, owing to the "enterprise" of the tug captain.

MR. W. H. RUSSELL should certainly be one of the best informed men in England on points of geography; yet in sending by the Terrible to this country duplicate copies of his diary on board the Great Eastern, he directed one to a paper in "Philadelphia, Ohio," and another to a paper in "Baltimore, Michigan."

DIED:

MAXWELL—On Saturday morning, Capt. HENRY MAXWELL.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Woodville Reserve township, THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DR. McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Cures Neuralgia in Five Minutes.
Cures Headache in Three Minutes.
Cures Toothache in One Minute.
Cures Rheumatism in One Day.

READ THE FOLLOWING CITY TESTIMONY.

PITTSBURGH, August 21, 1865.—My daughter could not walk or do anything at all, with the pains in her hips and legs. The doctors, and all the patent medicines I heard of, without any benefit until I bought a bottle of McBride's King of Pain, and by using it two days is now able to walk without the slightest pain. May God bless him—may he do others the same good. THOS. WRIGHT, Fifth Ward. Sold at McCLARAN'S Drug Store, 86 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth street. au25

"EXTENE."

ASTHMA.—MESSRS LEVAN & Co—I have been suffering with Asthma for years. I was so bad that I had to get up three nights, and use the medicine all to relieve me. I have taken "Extene," and it has acted wonderfully. I can now sleep well, and can rest at night. My health is very much improved. I would advise all to use it. FRANK BARNHARDT,
Firm of Barnhardt & Koch, Reading Pa.
February 2, 1865.

CONSUMPTION.—WM. LEVAN & CO.—In the spring I was attacked with cough and spitting of blood from the lungs, and night sweats; my father, mother, and six brothers and sisters have died with consumption; they all commenced in the same way. My husband had just died, and I was left alone with four small children. I consulted Dr. HALL, who pronounced my case, and said I was poor. He told me that cod liver oil might cure me if I wished to try it, and also mentioned the Extene, stating that the preparations were claiming to cure consumption with it. I bought two bottles of you, and am entirely cured of it.
SARAH McCARTY, Allegheny City.

Sold only at FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street. s84-MTuW

$100 REWARD.

LOST

On the 15th day of June, 1865, I mailed in the post-office, in New York City, two certificates of stock of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY for 100 shares each (Nos. 1,036 and 1,037,) and one certificate of 50 shares, (No. 1,038,) inclosed in an envelope addressed to Mr. John Fleming, Pittsburgh, Pa., which have never been received by him, and are supposed to be lost. The above reward will be paid by me for the recovery of said certificates.

J. WYMAN JONES,
Banker, No. 6 Broad street, New York.
August 9, 1865.—au12-2taw-4w

LUMBER.

A lot of
DRY OAK AND PINE LUMBER,
At the yard of
J. R. SMITH & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Morton sts., 9th Ward, Pittsburgh.
au31-6t

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR OF STORE 30 feet square, on corner of Second and Try streets. If required, one to six horse power can be had for running machinery for light or heavy Turning, or any purpose, free of expense or risk of fire in use of said Store.

Inquire on the premises.
au31-2w JOHN BEST.

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. R. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent assistants, will transact general and collecting Agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles examined; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
au2-tf

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the best of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

LUMP AND NUT COAL

Yard foot of Try street, near Connellsville Railroad Depot. Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glass works, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. au2-tf

MODERN MIRACLE.—FROM OLD AND YOUNG, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the universal voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. It is a perfect and miraculous article; cures in a few days all diseases of the hair, leaves no sediment, any Oil or Pomatum. Softens harsh, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But above all, the great wonder is its power to RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. Use it a few times, and, presto, change, the saddest and most painful gray hairs assume their youthful beauty. It does not dye the Hair, but strikes at the root, and fills it with new life and energy, making it as soft as silk. Try one impress on Thursday night, and everything at the Board of Trade banquet would have ended, as it began, in the most jolly fashion. All's well that ends Shakspeare. 'Tis full of improvement for mind and manners.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE
A FINE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
And the long lease, (obtained at low rates,) of a large STORE-ROOM, situated in one of the BEST BUSINESS LOCATIONS IN MEADVILLE.
Address Box 71, Meadville, Pa.
September 1, 1865. s64-6t

BAYNE & SHAFER,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
NO. 81 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Also, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money collected without unnecessary delay. se4-ly

SCHOOL BOOKS,
USED IN
The Western University,
Pittsburgh Female College,
Pittsburgh High School,
Pittsburgh Ward Schools,
Bowman Institute,
Excelsior Institute,
Professor Newell's School, and in all the Public and Private Schools in Town and Country.
Copy Books,
Drawing Books,
Slates, Pens, Pencils,
Composition Books,
And a general assortment of
School Stationery,
For sale at
LOWEST PRICES
By DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
84 92 WOOD STREET.
S. B. M'ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE.

DRY GOODS.

FALL 1865!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

No. 54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE, AT

Low Prices, for Cash.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS

In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of

FLANNELS,

Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:

FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDES'.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
A full line; also,
COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARN,
BATTING AND BAGS.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-3m M W & F

250,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c., WORTH OVER $1,000,000.

All to be sold for one Dollar, each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

"THE" is one of the largest firms in the City of New York, and are doing a very extensive business and have just purchased, for cash, the entire stock of that City,—Oceana Times, Pent Water, Michigan, Oct. 21, 1864.—"Their stock is large, and buyers may rely on getting perfectly honest dealing, as represented. Their long continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than can be accommodated. No gentleman, seeing the want of another first-class Hotel, have joined together for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions. It is really astonishing how cheaply they can deliver labor has been crowned with success, as over five thousand dollars (**$5,000**) has already been subscribed. It is believed that if the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL is built and kept as a house, it will pay a dividend of at least twenty per cent. It is proposed to make the capital stock twenty four hundred shares (**$2,400**), par value twenty five dollars per share (**$25**), believing this to be a safe and sure investment, we ask the co-operation of Western capitalists and business men to join in aiding to build a first-class Hotel, for the accommodation of our Western friends.

The undersigned will cheerfully give any further information required, and begs leave to call the attention of his friends and capitalists of Pittsburgh and the Western districts to one of the best investments offered for years. M. G. FITZGERALD.
345 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Respectfully submitted,
P. O'REILLY, Reading, Pa.,
M. G. FITZGERALD, Pittsburgh,
GEO. KELLY, Philadelphia,
Committee.
se1-3t

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California Coupons bought or collected.
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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1865.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Political—The Manœuvres of the Blairs—President Johnson can only Pray for the Democracy—The Importance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 31, 1865.

A few of that class of politicians who, having no settled principles of action, try to look forward and prepare for coming changes in public opinion, or for the breaking up of old party lines and the development of new issues, in order to cast their lots with the winning side, have for some months been displaying increasing fever-ishness and working toward a middle ground between the most conservative Republicanism and straight Democracy, ready to make for either camp when the popular current has manifested itself. Prominent among these are the Blairs. Since Montgomery Blair retired from the Cabinet, the Blair faction and family have been rapidly dwindling into political insignificance. Having nearly given up the hope of obtaining any controlling influence in the Republican party, they have been sedulously preparing the public mind for their return to the Democratic ranks. Blair, senior, was a great man in small times; cunning, but not profound; a smart managing journalist, before journalism had taken its present rank as a profession; graceful in the *salon*, and excelling in the exercise of hospitality as a political art. But he is growing old now; and the unpretamated kitchen cabinet premier is not the kind of man to wield great influence in such days of hard knocks as these. The last cards of the Blairs to retain prominence in the Republican party were the pilgramages of the old man to Richmond, and his negotiations to bring about the peace conference in Hampton Roads. There were, however, two strings to their bow. If nothing this side of Mason and Dixon's line was gained, acquaintance with southern politicians renewed and southern sentiment cultivated against the time when the reconstructed South should again be influential in National affairs. They are said to have spoken that time. Throwing over to the Democracy is not yet a *fait accompli* with the Blairs. The political hands of such men are concealed as long as possible. If events do not seem propitious, nothing may ever be heard of it. Just now, Montgomery Blair is bidding for a seat in Congress, from the most pro-slavery district in Maryland. He must "out Herod Herod" in copperhead sentiments to be elected here. So his attacks upon Stanton, Holt, Thad. Stevens, and the Pennsylvania Republicans, will go down with a gusto. His Clarksville speech is a dish seasoned for the palates of the people with whom Wilkes Booth consorted and conspired.

The Democrats, even with the Blair family as auxiliaries, stand but a slim chance of success in their efforts to woo President Johnson. The amount of reciprocation his Democratic supporters are likely to get may be gathered from a remark Mr. Johnson made to a New England Senator a few weeks since. Speaking of the Democrats who were applauding his course he said, "He did not know what he could do for these people unless it was *to pray for them*." This smacks a little of Andy Johnson's co-worker in Tennessee loyalism, the truculent Parson Brownlow.

The Freedmen's Bureau is assuming an importance hardly dreamed of, even by its most strenuous advocates in the last Congress. Its agents are in every county of the South, and could furnish the Government accurate information as to the real state of affairs and of public sentiment. It is universally conceded that for once we have got the right man in the right place, in the christian soldier and gentleman who is its head. This bureau will be one of the most powerful agents in the cultivation of loyal sentiment in the South, for it is intended to be a department for the administration of justice, and justice is sure to commend itself to mankind in the end, when scornful interests are no longer arrayed against it. Those interests in the South vanished with slavery. ROUNDHEAD.

New Trans-Atlantic Navigation Schemes.

Mr. Thomas Silver, the inventor of the "patent marine governor," has originated a plan for a new line of Trans-Atlantic steamers possessing certain novel features. It is proposed to build vessels of sufficient length (five hundred and ninety feet) to overlap the waves and avoid pitching, and of such breadth (seventy-five feet) as to prevent them rolling, thus ensuring the passengers from almost all disagreeable of life on the ocean wave experience—sea sickness. To ensure the greatest possible speed, it is intended that these vessels shall be of moderate depth, thirty feet; of light draught, eighteen feet; and that the use of sails, spars and masts shall be entirely dispensed with. These improvements, it is asserted, will save much needless friction against water and air, and enable the vessels, by the aid of four engines, driving two screws and two paddle-wheels, to make the passage between New York and the west coast of England within seven days, which, on computation, is found to be only about seventeen knots an hour. Another improvement promised is in the mode of living on board. It is proposed to introduce the modern hotel system—to charge from twenty-five to seventy-five dollars for the passage and serve the meals *a la carte*, at the usual first-class restaurant prices. This plan would enable passengers to live in a manner agreeable to their tastes or necessities. It is also intended that such a system of ventilation and sewerage shall be applied to these proposed steamers as to ensure a constant supply of pure air—a desideratum which, all trans-Atlantic voyagers are aware, is at present frequently overlooked. The plan has been approved of by several engineers of experience, and others skilled in ocean navigation. So many schemes are daily proposed on this and cognate subjects, that it is not safe to make predictions in regard to any; but we give our readers as a piece of news the above particulars.

From the other side of the Atlantic we also hear of an ocean navigation scheme. The prospectus is published in London of a new fortnightly steam line, with vessels of four thousand tons burthen, between Southampton and New York. The title is to be the Transatlantic Ship Company, the capital eight hundred thousand pounds, in fifty pound shares; passages to be performed within ten days. Two subsidiary steamers of six hundred tons will be employed to connect the service at Southampton with Antwerp, Havre and London, and through rates of freight will be established between those cities and New York. The enterprise is said to be supported by the London and Southwestern Railway Company, Southampton Dock Company, and other important concerns.

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

A Washington correspondent says: Both the President and Secretary of War are decidedly in favor of a trial by civil court, and at the earliest practicable moment of Jeff. Davis. The chief difficulty has been to find a proper tribunal. The President looks with favor on Knoxville, Tennessee, where Davis committed the overt act of treason by inciting insurrection in a speech to his army. In case he is tried before Chief Justice Chase, Norfolk, Virginia, will be selected. This is just what Davis' friends desire. The statement that the Grand Jury of this district found a bill against Davis for constructive treason does injustice to the intelligence of that jury and the legal mind that drew the bill. The indictment was for an overt act. It must be further proved than ever before wherever the trial does take place, General Butler, in conjunction with the Attorney General, will take a prominent part as prosecutors. The whole matter has been under consideration of the recent Cabinet meeting, where the question of mode and place was so far decided as to render the trial an event near at hand.

SPEECH OF GENERAL LOGAN.—Major General Logan recently addressed a large crowd at Jacksonville, Illinois, upon the occasion of a serenade, and in referring to the reconstruction policy of the administration he said it was but an experiment, and he was willing to indorse it as long as there was any hope of its success. He confessed, however, that he did not like this wholesale system of pardoning rebels. He was opposed to the restoration of the rights of citizenship until the rebels had brought forth fruits meet for repentance. He cautioned his auditory in the most pungent terms to avoid companionship or fraternization with any person or party who had sympathized with rebellion, or its aiders and abettors. His speech lasted upwards of an hour, and was frequently interrupted with the most impressive cheers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being completed in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that stuffy, dead appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, intense black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. In fact 75 cents, is all you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. L. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts.
oc2-1y

UNION MOWERS

PLOWS,

SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES

Hay Elevators, &c.,

Manufactured and for sale by
JOHN HALL & CO.,
Nos. 121 and 123, corner of Pitt and Liberty street,
my27-dawlm PITTSBURGH.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Phelps, Force & Co., in the borough of Manchester until September 5, 1865, for the grading of Adams street, from Beaver to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.
WM. N. KIER, County or
au26-10t ISAAC STEWART, Street Commissioner

CLARK'S INDELIBLE PENCILS,
Gold Mounted Rubber Pencils, Artist Pencils and Plain Rubber Propelling Pencils, for sale at the Stationery Store of
W. S. HAVEN,
au24 Corner Wood and Third sts.

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GLOBE

BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is the only investment not subject to taxation.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
By revisionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.

THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS
Recently introduced by Philip Freeman are applied to all policies issued by the

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh office, No. 70 Fifth street.

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my11-2taw-6m F. WOODS, Agent.

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Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
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INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES

Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
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THOS. DONNELLY,	S. H. HARTMAN.

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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. HAGALEY, President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

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ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 87 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures again, stall kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, PRESIDENT.
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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, sec ond floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office, No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
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NEW MATTINGS,
WHITE AND RED CHECKED,

In all widths, of the latest importation.
FANCY MATTING, new and handsome styles, just received and for sale by
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
jy22 71 and 73 Fifth street.

WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED and are now receiving a new assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc.,

Which, in addition to our heavy stock of goods previously on hand, enables us to offer to our customers all the advantages the market affords, at the

Lowest Prices Reached This Season.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Street,
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ANOTHER ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS
Tapestry Ingrain,
EXTRA SUPER AND FINE
CARPETS,
China and Cocoa Mattings,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
AT PRICES
Lower than Ever Reached this Season.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth Street.
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SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have just received from auction

500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOES,

300 PIECES ALL-WOOL DELAINES,

Which they offer to the trade

At a Small Advance.

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G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....WM. HUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF-SKINS.
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EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as oak tanned harness, bridle skirting and slaughter Sole Leather, waxed upper kips and calf-skins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in rough, for green hides and calf-skins, and chestnut-oak bark. Office, 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
ja27

PIG LEAD.

500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure, it is well suited for Glass and White Lead Manufacturers use. For sale by
WM. BAGALEY,
mh14-tf 12 Wood

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by
JAMES BOWN,
jy3 136 Wood street.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

GEO. S. BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon and other brands of Antiracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c.
Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jly2

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 62 WOOD STREET.
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JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST. PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Trails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. je6

STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers,
WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at $2 and under, 2 cents per share.
Do do $2 and up to $25, 1 per cent.
Do do $25 and up to $100, 25 cts. pr share.
Do do $100 and over, ½ of 1 per cent.
jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my27-1y

MEDICAL.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
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J. J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Nerve Syrup and Tonic, Sozodont, Schenck's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. de6

COUGHS! COUGHS!!
TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM
DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA,
All the medical men and the press recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Diarrhœa Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.
We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors. It strengthens the whole nervous system. It creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.
For sale by Druggists generally, and by
Park & Brill and Geo. A. Kelly, Allegheny City.
R. E. Sellers & Co., N. McClarran & Co., Chas. H. Super, J. M. Fallon, Fifth street, and JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Sent by Express everywhere. -ly

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S
Female Regulating
PILLS.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions whether from colds, sudden exposure, fatigue, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disorders of long standing, which arise from interruption of nature.
Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless the regular, orderly, whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with immediate and persistent success. Don't be deceived. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the best and most valuable female medicine in the world, which is comprised in these Pills.
Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, acting with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.
Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Agent. Sold by Druggists generally.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
21 Cedar street, New York.
Sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, corner Market street and the Diamond near Fourth. no29

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Rooling and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. myl

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD.
96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent,
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
dec28

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 87 Fifth stre et. 1e5

LIME—200 barrels Best White Lime for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD
je3

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—
15,000 FEET DRY OAK BOARDS
AT
GREGG, ALEXANDER & CO.'S BARREL FACTORY
Below the Suspension Bridge, Allegheny City.
se2-3t

LAND FOR SALE.—330 ACRES, A partly adjoining the village of Damascus, and all of it near Damascus Station, P., Ft W. & C. R. R., Mahoning county, Ohio, and 76 miles west of Pittsburgh. Soil generally deep, sandy loam. A large portion in cultivation, and mostly well watered. Some parts pretty well timbered. For sale in large or small tracts to suit purchasers. Apply to EDWARD WILLIAMS or JOHN BUTLER, Damascville, Mahoning county, Ohio.
au30-1-sep30

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.
The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, 24x90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. 129 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett.
THOS. B. UPDIKE,
au9 tf Manchester Savings Bank.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plats, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au14-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE.
A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley running back 145 feet towards Sixth street, on which there are erected fourteen BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of
A. ROESSLER,
jy3-tf 42 Fifth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE.
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
Jun6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

COUNTRY SEAT.
$2,500 will purchase a neat country seat containing ten acres, mostly fenced, with a two-story dwelling, spring, and an assortment of choice fruit; situated near Chartiers Creek, adjoining Martin Glover's place, a short distance from McKee's Rocks and railroad station. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.,
au26 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

FOR SALE—
One pair close mated
FIVE YEAR OLD BAY HORSES
For sale at JACKSON'S STABLE, No. 117 Fourth street. au31-3t

FARM FOR SALE.
SIXTY-FIVE ACRES of the farm of Dr. JAMES POWELL, deceased, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, 2 miles in the rear of Elizabeth. Choice land, every foot arable, four never-failing springs. Improvements good. Orchard of two veins of stone coal, a six and five foot respectively; two miles with ready coach river. Possession to suit purchaser. Address or call on CALVIN B. POWELL.

COAL DEPOT—FOR LEASE OF TEN YEARS, the Square on Try street, from Third to Fourth streets, running back to Hill street, is for Lease. Until the 15th of SEPTEMBER, proposals will be received for the property, situated and located on the Steubenville Railroad, now ready for use, where switches can be made for cars from the Railroad's entering the city and the most convenient depot in the city for the sale of Coal. Sealed proposals for the above property, directed to 150 Smithfield street, will receive the most prompt attention.
JOHN BEST,
au31-6w Try street, Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC SALE—I WILL OFFER at public sale at the residence of William Forrer, deceased, of Jefferson township, on THURSDAY, September 14, 1865, the following property, viz: One steam engine of fourteen inch stroke, and ten foot fly wheel; one boiler, with about two feet stroke; balance wheel about 12 feet in diameter 2 bullers, 16 feet long, and about 30 inches in diameter; 1 smith's vise; 1 half-round beer tube, 1 still worm, 1 meal chest, 1 set mill bushes, 1 pair large compasses, 2 small circular compasses, about 10 feet long; 1 carpenter's bench, all complete with numerous other articles not necessary to mention.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
HENRY FORRER, Administrator.
BENJ. LYTLE, Salesman. au24-3tdlw3w

LOT FOR SALE.
A Large Lot of Ground in Pitt Tp.,
Near the city line, fronting 135 feet on the Minersville Railroad, by 110 deep, opposite Wills Booth.
Price, $1,000 Cash, or its Equivalent.
A never failing stream flows in front, and a permanent spring of water runs through the premises from the hill above, making a superior site for many manufacturing purposes. For further information, apply to JOSEPH CRAWFORD, adjoining, or to ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, No. 163 Wiley street.
August 28, 1865 au29-2tawlt

FOR SALE—A FINE TRACT OF 28 ACRES OF LAND, with an excellent and well stocked orchard, covering about one-half the place. About two acres of coal is also on the place. On this tract are erected a substantial stone dwelling, containing six rooms, and a tenant house; also, stabling, out houses, &c. This tract is well watered by both springs and wells. It is situated about a mile and a quarter from Laughlin's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, and is part of the estate of the late Hon. Richard and Alberty Kennedy, (formerly Peebles).
The above tract will be sold either by the half or whole, to suit purchasers.
Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of J. M. ALBERT, No. 21 Pennsylvania Avenue, or of M. WILSON, MITCHELL & PALMER, Attorneys, No. 87 Fifth street, or of the premises.
J. M. ALBERT,
Guardian of Children of Walter Forward, Jr.
au31-3w MRS. ELIZABETH FORWARD.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—FOR SALE.—A well known Negley Run Improved Farm, of about 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation, which has been and is now cultivated from 2 to 12 acres and will be sold as a whole or in parcels, to suit purchasers. The improvements are a two story frame dwelling, a barn and stone spring house, with an excellent spring of water, not exceeded by Allegheny county. There is also a large variety of fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, &c., &c. A portion of the property is underlaid with coal, and will be mined when the roads and running streams. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
G. S. BATES,
au23 Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in low-priced building lots, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, via Wylie street, having a plank road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The Plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
W. AGNEW McCULLOUGH,
jun5-tf Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Residence of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, attending 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres including the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, thirteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers unequaled facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most complete and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19tf Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE
ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 24 DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Tyou county, East Tennessee. The Works are large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a 5 foot Engine to run separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels Charcoal.
The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity of making Five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly —unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment of the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.
The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, are unsurpassed.
Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River at all seasons of the year.
TERMS OF SALE.
The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, comprising Mill, Forge and Blacksmith Tools, and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and liens retained until the purchase money is paid.
It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, mules, cattle, Iron sale and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, medicines, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree to call in a third man.
The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.
Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.
HILLMAN BROTHERS.
je21-tocl

FOR SALE OR RENT.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM near Burgettstown, containing about 160 acres, say 100 acres cleared, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE, in a good state of cultivation. The balance is uncleared and heavily timbered. About three-fourths of the Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has on it any amount of Limestone, and is well watered with never-failing Springs. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, say within 30 or 40 rods of it, rather above the bed of the road, say about 27 miles from Pittsburgh, and about 13 from Steubenville. For further particulars we would refer to WM. McCREERY, Esq., Pittsburgh, to the tenant on the farm, or the subscriber at Florence.
au21-tf S. LIVINGSTON.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE.
On Thursday, August 17th, 1865,
THE IRONTON ROLLING MILL,
IN IRONTON, OHIO, on the bank of the Ohio River, 146 miles above Cincinnati. The mill has 14 boiling furnaces, 4 heating furnaces, 4 knocking fires, 1 refining fire, 1 scrap furnace, 2 heating furnaces for sheet mill, 1 wrought iron hammer, one nail squeezer, muck merchant, sheet and small mill, one crusher, in the 14 engines in complete running order, warehouse, store-house, office, charcoal shed, and coal bank privileges. The coal bank is all open from the mill, on the river. The cars are run around the mill to Iron Railroad. The mill is supplied with sheet the coal bins. The main building is covered with sheet Iron. A plan of the mill, and survey of the coal banks, can be seen at the office of CAMPBELL, ELLISON & CO., Cincinnati, and at the office in Ironton, where all necessary information can be obtained.
jy29-6t-S.a.w

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se25 PITTSBURGH

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
OFFER
Special Inducements to Buyers,
—IN—
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS;
WHITE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS;
HANDKERCHIEFS AND COLLARS;
RIBBONS AND BONNET SILKS;
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS;
CRAPES, FRAMES, RUCHES;
FRINGES AND AMERICAN FLOWERS;
TARLETANS AND MALINES;
FEATHERS AND BIRDS;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS;
SILK AND BEAD BUTTONS;
GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS; BALMORAL SKIRTS;
CORSET AND HOOP SKIRTS;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES; YARNS;
WORSTEDS, and a general assortment of
Fancy Goods and Notions.
Their Wholesale rooms will be found well supplied with all the desirable goods in their line. Buying exclusively for cash, we purchase cheap and
OFFER BARGAINS
—AT—
77 and 79 Market Street.
au22

GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL DRY GOODS
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
THIS WEEK.
AT 92 MARKET STREET.
Good Prints, Fast Colors, 25 Cents.
SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DELAINES.
au26

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE!
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.

The attention of

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

LAYING OF CORNER-STONE.

SAINT CLAIR LODGE NO. 362.

Brilliant Display, Imposing Ceremony and General Good Will.

On Saturday afternoon the people of Temperanceville were entertained with the pleasing spectacle of a very brilliant procession of Odd Fellows, from Pittsburgh, Manchester and other places, who went thither to take part in the laying of the corner-stone of the new hall, now in process of erection by the St. Clair Lodge, No. 362, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of that place.

In accordance with an invitation given to the Encampment, and the various lodges of this city, a large number of the members of the order assembled at their respective lodge rooms and proceeded to Temperanceville, where they were received by the St. Clair Lodge, who were assembled at the ferry in a very large body. A spirited band, which had been secured for the occasion, performed some inspiring music, while the people turned out of their houses to aid in the reception of the visiting lodges at the ferry.

Upon the arrival of the latter the procession was formed under the chief marshalship of D. D. G. C. Shidle, and proceeded through Temperanceville, the St. Clair lodge leading the way. The display of regalia was magnificent, as the attendance of what are known to the members of the Order as "Scarlet Members" was very good. On arriving at the point where the new hall is being erected, the procession opened up and permitted the Grand Officers to pass upon the platform, directly over where the corner stone was to be laid.

District Deputy Grand Master James A Sholes began the ceremony by stating the object for which the brethren of the various lodges had assembled at that time and place, as follows:

We have assembled to-day, my brethren, upon an interesting and important occasion. Another temple of our order is to be raised, and we are here to lay its corner stone, to proclaim before the world the object to which it is to be dedicated, and to invoke the Divine blessing upon the undertaking. Let us feel deeply the solemnity of the occasion. By this act we pledge ourselves before God and man not only to complete this edifice and keep it sacred to the purposes of the order, but to practice truly and conscientiously within its walls the virtues which we, as Odd Fellows, profess to follow and illustrate. The work now commenced must be achieved by patient industry and perseverance, and also by pure and beautiful lives, led by those who, beneath this roof, shall hear lessons of wisdom and humanity. Labor earnestly, brethren, in the work of the order, practice before the eyes of men and in secret, constantly, its beneficent principles, for if you do not, the memory of this day will rise in testimony against you and the stone will ever rest beneath your feet a silent, but living witness of your dereliction. Let us now unite with our R. W. G. Chaplain in soliciting the Divine blessing on the work in which we are engaged.

The Rev. Bro. J. J. Mellyar, offered an appropriate prayer, after which the D. D. G. M. proceeded with the ceremony in the following manner:

G. M., (pouring a libation of wine on the stone). In Friendship I lay this stone, earnestly praying that while it retains its place among its fellows in the firm wall, the brethren who assemble around it may be as firmly bound together in the bonds of Friendship, cordial and sincere.

Response—So may it be.

G. M., (striking the stone). In Love I lay this stone, earnestly praying that as it underlies and supports the edifice, so may Love lie at the bottom of our hearts and support the whole structure of our lives.

Response—So may it be.

G. M., (strewing wheat). In Truth I lay this stone, earnestly praying that unblemished Truth and Honor may reign here supreme, and govern all that is here said and done.

Response—So may it be.

G. M.—Giving three blows of the gavel upon the stone). In the name of Benevolence and Charity I lay this stone, and may God in his mercy grant that it may never be removed so long as Benevolence and Charity are dear to the hearts of men.

Response—So may it be.

G. M.—As this cement binds together the stones of the wall, so may the cement of brotherly love bind us together during all the days of our lives here below, and so may the cement of Divine Love, is our Father's own good time, unite us as living stones in the temple above, the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Response—So may it be.

D. G. M.—By direction of the M. W. G. M., I declare this corner stone duly laid according to regular and ancient form, and the building that is to rise upon it devoted to the principles and work of Odd Fellowship.

The R. W. Grand Master offered the following, returning thanks to the Architect of Heaven and earth for the laying of another corner stone, after which

D. D. M. Holes said:

Brethren of St. Clair Lodge, No. 362, the solemn ceremonies of the occasion are concluded, and we have done our work. The rest remains with you. To you we leave it. In the brotherly confidence that it will be completed and our hopes fulfilled. Work faithfully in accordance with the principles of our beloved Order, and your success is certain. When next assembled ladies of the Order visit you, may it be beneath the roof of a temple worthy of you, worthy of them, and worthy of the excellent principles which are ever governed and duly to promulgate and establish.

The following is a record of articles deposited in the box:

A copy of the minutes of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, from May, 1845, to May, 1865.

A copy of the Pennsylvania Digest of the Laws of the Order.

A copy of the charter of the "Odd Fellows Fund Association," of Temperanceville.

A copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of Saint Clair Lodge, No. 362 I. O. O. F.

A slip with the names of the present Board of Trustees of the Fund Association, the Architects and the Building Committee, the names of the Architects and the Contractors, also the names and price of labor.

Copies of the COMMERCIAL, *Dispatch, Chronicle, Freedom's Friend, and People's Paper*, of this date.

Silver and Copper Coins of the United States.

Fractional Currency of the United States.

Pictures representing the death scene of the Martyred President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.

P. G. H. Hon James Lowry, Jr., Mayor of the city, announced the Rev. Brother Mellyar as the orator of the day.

The Rev. Brother Mellyar delivered a long, eloquent, and earnest address on the inside and outside workings of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He said the organization was based upon principles which commenced themselves to mankind. These were Friendship, Love and Truth. The mission of Odd Fellowship was to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, educate the orphan, and bury the dead. These were objects which commended but communed themselves to the heart of every Christian and philanthropic man. He asked what it was that constituted the character and conduct, and made dear to us the memory of Howard but those great qualities which were contemplated in the organization of Odd Fellowship. He must remind his hearers that Jesus of Nazareth made it part of his work during his sojourn here to sympathize with the distressed, to heal the sick, to comfort the broken-hearted and to lift up the bowed-down. He went about exercising mercy, and "creating in the hearts of men good will. It might be asked: is the work of odd Fellowship so important as to require separate organization? He might say in answer to such a query that according to the report of the Grand Lodge of the United States for the last year the amount paid by Odd Fellows' Lodges during that year for objects such as he had referred to, was over half a million of dollars; and for the previous year it was two hundred and four thousand dollars was established for the same purpose. During the years which had elapsed since that time over one million of dollars had been disbursed by Odd Fellows' Lodges for the sacred objects to which the Order had in view. Order in this State alone, had paid the sum of $150,000 for the legitimate objects of the organization during the past year.

As an organization, it held a social relation as well as a moral one. It drew a man out of himself. It took a man and opened his eyes; his eyes then opened his heart; his heart then opened his hand and his hand opened his pocket. It would be a curse to a single man. Some persons had gone so far as to charge that Odd Fellowship was a substitute for religion. He replied to this. He believed that any man who substituted Odd Fellowship for religion had very little, religion to substitute any thing for; and any man, who ever joined a religion by becoming an Odd Fellow showed that he had no religion to lose, and that he was but a poor and unworthy Odd Fellow. He considered that as a social institution, only related itself to the life and the conduct of men therein, while religion prepared man for the life to come. Odd Fellowship drew all its lessons from the Bible, and no man ever yet crossed the threshold of a lodge who did not recognize the Bible as the basis of all truth. It was a democratic institution, and recognized only manhood in its members. The orator made a very pleasant reference to the Daughters of Rebecca, a branch of Odd Fellowship which had contributed immensely to the success of the order. The address was delivered with great energy and was listened to with the closest attention by the vast multitude assembled around the building.

At the conclusion of the address, Mayor Lowry proposed a vote of thanks to the orator of the day for his eloquent address, and a copy be requested for publication. The motion was adopted unanimously.

Grand Secretary John A. Myers, was presentand assisted in the ceremony.

The officers of St. Clair Lodge, No. 362, are as follows: Bro. Phillip Weaver, N. G.; Bro. Thomas Schlesman, V. G.; Bro. John Burger, Secretary; Bro. Ralph White, Assistant Secretary; Bro. R. Woods, Treasurer. The Building Committee consists of Bro. Phillip Weaver, Bro. B. Woods, Bro. A. B. Young, Bro. Wm. H. Clark, Bro. John A. Wood.

The new building will be of brick; will be three stories high, and will, when completed, be the most substantial looking building in Temperanceville. The lower floor will be let as stores; the second floor will be a fine large hall for public meetings, and the upper floor will be the lodge room.

The St. Clair Lodge, No. 362, is now the largest on this side of the mountains, according to regular and ancient form, and the building that is to rise upon it devoted to the principles and work of Odd Fellowship.

But for the inclemency of the weather, there would have been a much larger representation of the various lodges than those here mentioned. The display was commendable, and the people of Temperanceville will not soon forget it.

ROBBERY IN THE DIAMOND.—Yesterday at noon while the inmates of Mrs. Nicholson's tavern, in the Diamond, were at dinner, a thief slipped up stairs, and stole about one hundred dollars from the trunk of one of the boarders. The robbery was discovered a short time afterwards, and a search for the thief instituted, when a young man named John Sinclair was found concealed in a stable connected with the premises. He was immediately arrested, but while on the way to the Mayor's office, Sinclair managed to break away from his captors and run down Fifth street, closely followed by a large crowd. He managed, however, to elude his pursuers, and is still at large. There being no doubt in the minds of the people of the vicinity that the robbery was committed by Sinclair, he visited the Mayor's office last evening and made an information against him, when a warrant was issued for his arrest.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—At a late hour on Saturday night, a nummber of young men broke into the residence of Wm. Graham, in the upper part of the Third Ward, Allegheny, and assaulted Mr. Graham with slung shots and knuckles. His wife, fearing that they would kill her husband, interfered, when one of the ruffians struck her a severe blow on the head with a knuckle, knocking her down and injuring her severely. The names of the parties who committed this brutal assault are known, and warrants have been issued by the Mayor for their arrest.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last a painter named Peter Grush, in the employ of Mr. J. Boggs, while engaged in painting the steamer Dictator, lying at the Monongahela wharf, accidentally fell from the scaffolding at the stern to the main deck, breaking both arms and getting a severe bruise on the head. The injured man was removed to his residence on Yoeghly street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, where surgical aid was immediately rendered to him, in the great agony until yesterday morning, when he died. He leaves a wife and several children.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—To-night, Miss Charlotte Thompson, one of the few eminent actresses upon the American stage, will make her first appearance on the stage in this city in the play of "Ingomar." When it is remembered that Miss Thompson is quite young yet, being scarcely out of her teens, the perfection she has attained in the minute art is surprising, her faithful portraiture of popular characters having stamped her as one of the most promising of our American actresses. She will appear this evening in the character of Julia in the "Hunchback," a role in which she is peculiarly excellent, and as the cast throughout is a good one a highly entertainance may be anticipated. She will doubtless be warmly welcomed by a crowded and fashionable audience.

THEATRE. J. H. Hackett, the only Falstaff on the stage, will make his first appearance in this city in eight years to-night, at the Pittsburgh Theatre. It is unnecessary to say that his performance of Falstaff is one of the most finished character, as the universal verdict has been pronounced to that effect. The old Drury will be filled to overflowing to-night with the fashion, beauty and intelligence of the city, if the appearance of the box book on Saturday may be taken as an indication of the number. The drama made a very pleasant reference to the Daughters of Rebecca, a branch of Odd Fellowship which has contributed immensely to its success every march. The address was delivered with great energy and was listened to with the closest attention by the vast multitude assembled around the building. Hackett as Falstaff, supported by an excellent cast.

Freedmen's Aid Association.

Meeting in Liberty St. M. E. Church.

Interesting Addresses by Rev. Mr. Travelli, Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Mitchell.

Last evening a large congregation assembled in the Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church to hear statements from several gentlemen who have been engaged in teaching the freed colored people of the South, as to the mode of operation among them, and the general success of the work. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Association of this city.

The Rev. Mr. Travelli began the exercises by reading a selection from the prophecy of Isaiah.

The Rev. Mr. Davidson read the hymn:

"Delightful work! young souls to win,
And turn the rising race
From the deceitful paths of sin,
To seek redeeming grace,"

which was sung by the congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Jas. Prestley offered prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Travelli said they had met to consider the cause of the Freedmen. It was not the object of the teachers who were going down to teach the freedmen, merely to teach arithmetic, reading and writing and such things; it was to instruct them in the riches of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. This was a missionary enterprise, and as such it was entitled to the sympathy and support of the Christian church. He asked why the Gospel had been sent to the heathen? It was to dispel the darkness which surrounded them. This was the reason which impelled rebellious ladies and gentlemen to go South and teach the black people. He had been a missionary himself and he thought he had some right to speak of the scope of this freedmen's cause. He had been found fault with for putting this on the same basis as the missionary cause. Now, he did not intend to put it on any other ground. our foreign missionaries were sent out to just such people, and if there was any difference it was on the side of the freedmen. We were under obligations to the black people. One guilt in their past enslavement made this a work in which our utmost exertions ought to be expended. He reminded the people of the gallantry of the negro troops at a time when the presence of two hundred thousand men left it no optional matter whether soldiers were white or black. General Steadman had told him that black soldiers were just as good as white ones, no better, no worse.

Mr. Walton, of New Brighton, had gone down South under a sense of duty, and under the impression that he would have a very stupid people to teach. He had found them very apt scholars. Rebels had assured him that he was wasting his time in trying to teach thick skulled niggers. Not succeeding in getting him to believe this, they tried to bribe him from the path of duty, but failed. They then tried to frighten him off, but he continued his work. Just after the capitulation of Lee, a public meeting was held at Stevenson, at which a returned rebel officer proposed to break up the "nigger school." All sorts of misrepresentations had been made by the rebels to the negroes, with a view to destroying the influence of the teachers from the North, but the latter had succeeded in their mission for the time being, and had just returned on a train from Edisto Station, where he had purchased a keg of butter, the possession of which had led to his arrest. He also sent for a gentleman residing in the vicinity of the Mayor's office, who vouched for his character and respectability. The young men appeared greatly crestfallen at this discovery, and after stammering out a few excuses, left the office with the determination not to interfere in future with the duties of the police. Their authority was accordingly restored, when Sheriff Cloth announced his determination to enter a suit against them for unwarranted interference.

NEW PAPER.—The *Steubenville Gazette* is the name of is new weekly paper just commenced in that city by Charles N. Allen. It advocates Democratic principles and presents a good typographical appearance.

BASE BALL MATCH.—The third match between the Enterprise and Allegheny Base Ball Clubs, which was postponed on Friday, will take place this afternoon, at three o'clock, on the Union Cricket Grounds, Allegheny. This great national game is attracting much attention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON.

At a meeting of the Board of Inspectors, held this day, amongst other proceedings, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to notify the Warden not to charge or receive from prisoners Jail fees on their discharge hereafter, except in cases where it is specially ordered by the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer.

By direction of the Board of Inspectors.

HENRY LAMBERT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, September 2d, 1865. se4t3

Bloody Affair in Johnstown.

A FORMER ALLEGHENIAN SHOT.

On Wednesday last, Officer Edward Holmes, of Johnstown, attempted to arrest John Gore, a resident of Cambria borough, on a charge of larceny, but was frustrated through the interference of Charles Robinson and William Hessell, comrades of Gore. Failing in his attempt, the officer walked away, avowedly for the purpose of procuring additional assistance. Gore and his friends stepped into Gonghnour's saloon and took a drink of ale, the former remarking that he would buy a pistol and shoot Holmes. The party went straightway to the hardware store of Jacob Swank, where Gore bought a pistol and loaded it. The party then passed into Fend's cellar, where they called for oysters. While eating them, Holmes and an assistant, Joseph Oster, entered, and the former called upon Gore to give himself up. A general altercation ensued, which was followed by a collision, and this was succeeded by a tragedy—Gore, as is alleged, firing his pistol at Holmes and the ball taking effect in the stomach of the latter. Holmes fell, but jumped to his feet almost instantly and attempted to seize Gore, but the latter broke for his companions. Holmes again sank to the floor. Dr. Lowman was at once summoned, and administered medicaland the apparently dying man, who was shortly after carried to his home in Conemaugh borough, where he is now lying. It is thought he will not last much longer. Holmes is a married man, a chairmaker by trade, and formerly resided in Allegheny city. Chase was given to Gore and his friends immediately after the affair was consummated, and, after a hard race, he and Robinson were captured in Conemaugh borough, stored and fastened in the calaboose, to be subsequently taken to the borough lock-up, where they were soon joined by Hessell. On Thursday morning the Coroner of the county jail at Ebensburg, upon a commitment, issued by Esq. Rutledge, charging them with "assault and battery with intent to kill."

Deceived by Appearances.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock, as three young men, who board at the Emmet Hotel in Allegheny, were returning from a wake in the upper part of the city, they noticed a man on Federal street, carrying a heavy keg. Concluding that the man was a burglar they immediately arrested him and took him to the watchhouse, where the prisoner stated that he was a resident of the city, and had just returned on a train from Edon Station, where he had purchased a keg of butter, the possession of which had led to his arrest. He also sent for a gentleman residing in the vicinity of the Mayor's office, who vouched for his character and respectability. The young men appeared greatly crestfallen at this discovery, and after stammering out a few excuses, left the office with the determination not to interfere in future with the duties of the police. Their authority was accordingly restored, when Sheriff Cloth announced his determination to enter a suit against them for unwarranted interference.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, September 2—P. M.

The tone of our local stock market during the week has been mainly on the dull order. It appears to have relapsed into the stupor that has characterized it all the summer months. But there must soon be a change for the better, particularly as regards oil stocks. Now is the time when many of the companies are holding their annual elections; and it is expected, that where necessary, more efficient and economical measures will take the place of the old ones. A correspondent of an exchange paper writes to direct the attention of the editor to what seems to be a very great decrease in the production, as reported to a number of companies, and very naturally suggests that if the truth were known, perhaps the yield are not yielding as much as they ever did. To which a Philadelphia cotemporary replies that there is certainly a great necessity for revolution, particularly in the Venango district. Prices for everything are so enormously high that in many cases it costs all the oil will bring to produce and get it to market. This is not the effect of a redundant currency alone, but in a large degree is the result of absolute recklessness on the part of those conducting the business. Very many men are sent to the oil regions as superintendents who have never had experience in business. Some of them are the sons of men who have been in affluent circumstances and failed, and have therefore been addicted to habits of extravagance to such an extent as to render them nothing more or less than spendthri fts when they have the possession or control of money. Society in the oil region is in a horrible condition, and half of the time of many of the superintendents is spent in dissipation, drinking and gambling being the prevalent vices. Exorbitant rates of wages are paid to workmen, who work or play, as suits their whim, and it is no doubt true that to make up losses of the gaming table or the embryo race-courses that have already sprung up near the new towns, oil in large quantities is sold and never accounted for to those who employ these fancy superintendents. The oil business must be reduced to something like legitimacy, and the practice of companies with a single well, or even two, producing fifteen or twenty barrels a day, maintaining a superintendent and a fast horse, both of which are like "fighting cocks," must be broken up. There is no doubt about the oil business being a good one, if, as Mr. Cooke would say about the public debt, it is "rightly managed;" but we don't believe it is in the hands of Americans. The country that can stand the recklessness and profligacy that have characterized its conduct in the Venango district. If the business be reduced to a proper system, and capable and honest men only are employed to conduct it, the yield will be found to be greater than ever, as the cost of production will be greatly decreased. The season of the year for annual meetings of the companies is now approaching, and stockholders should begin at once to agitate with a view to bring their officers sharply up to the scratch. There are very many companies in existence that are really worthless, but there are also many that appear to be so, which, if properly handled, would turn out well.

—In our iron establishments there are at least two very important items, the demand for which will be greatly increased. Railroad iron and nails will now be wanted more than ever, the latter article particularly. The immense Southern country which has been overrun and laid waste by the war, will require much labor to be rebuilt, and while the facilities for carrying on all other branches of business have increased in the past few years have been extended, those for the "manufacture of nails have stood still or diminished. All this is important to the iron interest, and will doubtless be reflected, and no less so to Pennsylvania's other large interests, the production and carrying of coal.

—The amount of internal revenue collected in the several districts throughout New York, for the year ending on the 30th of June, was $27,096,372, and the cost of collecting the same is set down at $238,819. The pay of the Assessors is fixed by law at $4,000 per annum. Assistant Assessors are paid at the rate of $4 per day for every working day. The expenses incurred by Assessors, clerk hire and office rents, are reviewed by the Government. The Collectors are paid a per centage on the amount collected, as follows: On the First $20,000; one per cent. on the first $100,000; one per cent. on the next $200,000; and one-half of one per cent. on the next $500,000; and one-quarter of one per cent. on all sums above $1,000,000. Out of this per centage the Collectors have to pay all expenses incurred by them in the way of office rent, clerical assistance, etc.

—The receipts from internal revenue are steadily on the increase, and some days exceed two millions per day. The receipts from customs for the past month have also been very large, and continue daily so. The daily average of customs revenue at the single port of New York exceeds one million of dollars in specie in coin. While the demand for gold is to this extent to pay customs, the premium is not likely to fall much below the present quotation of 44@45, and a very little speculation in gold would run it up to a much higher rate. Many of the large refineries have but a moderate supply on hand, which will soon be exhausted unless replenished. A few thousand barrels yet remain in tank, and will hardly be disturbed unless holders are disposed to lower their views and dispose of this oil at the market rates. A rise may be looked for soon in the Allegheny, at least so says our dispatch. As there is a large amount of oil on hand waiting shipment; the prospect for the tanked oil is not very flattering. The crude market may be summed up as follows: Stocks very light. Buyers plenty, at the onsidde figures, 45@46c. Sellers few, with oil packages, according to gravity. Should the expected rise come to hand, figures will undergo the changes of the market. Refined oil was one of the articles wanted. Prices have further advanced, particularly bonded. The week's sales were among the heaviest we have ever reported. The sales for future delivery could be counted by thousands of barrels. Buyers were plenty, and offered to close contracts for heavy parcels for October and November delivery, either on the spot or for Philadelphia delivery. The present rate for the spot, bonded, is 45c; October: 46c. November, same conditions free on board the cars. Free oil was dull. Prices irregular. Tar was neglected. Prices uncertain. Naptha—The same would apply to this article. The river receipts for the week were somewhat less than usual, but the oil coming down was of the usual quality. The stocks in store is moderate and the supply about equal to the demand. We note a sale of 500 bbls American sheet at 6½c for No. 2.

Nails—All kinds of iron are very scarce, and cut have advanced 50c, with few to be had at any price; clinch 7@7½c nominal; forged 32 for 8d; copper 30; yellow metal 25; and zinc 20, cash.—*Commercial List.*

Philadelphia Hop Market.

September 2.—The receipts of new Hops are very light, and they are held at 60c. Old crop sell slowly at 30@35c for Eastern and Western, as to quality, and 10 to 25c for inferior.

The reports from the growing districts are still unfavorable as a general thing, though here and there the damage from vermin will not be as great as was anticipated a fortnight ago; it is reported that a few contracts have been made at 50 cents as they stand on the poles.

New York Hop Market.

September 2.—Hops continue in steady demand at firm prices. The sales are 300 bales 1864 at 28@30c, and about 50 do new crop, 50@60c, as to quality. The picking will be over by the 9th or 6th of this month—an earlier period than ever before remembered in this country. The hops are coming down in weight, very much lighter than was generally expected.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, September 4, 1865.

The following are the receipts of crude and refined oils by the slack water navigation, Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley railroad for the past week; also from the opening of navigation to the 2d, inclusive:

	A. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday, August 28	1,473	1,005	2,488
Tuesday, August 29	2,212	1,949	4,161
Wednesday, August 30	1,006	2,548	3,554
Thursday, August 31	890	1,876	2,766
Friday, September 1	793	2,342	3,135
Saturday, September 2	979	1,040	2,019
	7,343	10,850	18,193
Since op'ng navigation	286,881	113,074	411,955

The above table will furnish the readers of the COMMERCIAL with the oil statistics by river and rail for the past week; also from the opening of navigation. The river receipts for the week, consisting of crude, amounted to 7,343 barrels; the railroad receipts during the same period were 10,850 barrels, principally refined. The rail receipts head the river just 3,400 barrels. This, however, may be credited to the low water, which makes navigation very difficult about this time. Included in the above were 165 barrels Greene county oil that was received by the Monongahela route. From the above it will be perceived that the entire receipts of oil at this point by river and rail were as follows: By River, 366,924 barrels: Allegheny Valley railroad, 123,921 barrels, making a total of 429,845 barrels. The week's receipts exhibit an increase of 1,841 barrels over the previous one. The market during the week has ruled firm for all descriptions. Buyers were numerous, in fact, towards the close of the week an advance was demanded. The sales of crude were large. The largest portion was for future delivery, the stock on hand being so reduced that buyers had to adopt that plan in order to have something like a certainty in the opening of navigation. The week's advance in crude amounts to about one cent per gallon, and refined 2@4c. Oils—In the early part of the week oats were active and buoyant, but subsequently became heavy and declined very materially. No change of importance prevailed. We quote Western at 97@98c; State at 97c; and Jersey at 95c. Corn—Has ruled closely heavy with a decline of 4@5c on last week's prices: Western mixed, 90@92c. Molasses—There is not much activity, and prices are firm: stock on hand, 9,000 bbls; sales of Muscovado, 47@49c; Porto Rico, 55@58c. Petroleum—There has been much inquiry for crude for export, and prices have advanced, the parties firm; crude 32@32½c; refined in bond, 53@54½c; do free, 71@72c. Provisions—The inquiry for mess pork has been moderate, the principal purchase having been made to cover maturing contracts; prime mess in good demand, partly in anticipation of the Government's requirements; mess sold $29.50@30; new mess, $29.87½@32 and 33.75 for old old prime.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—St. Nicholas, 1 3-8; Maple Shade, 7½; Curtin, 2½; Dalzell, 3½; Caldwell, 2; McClintock, 7½; Westland, 2; Oil Creek and Quarry Farm, 1; Northern Light, 1½; Sugar Creek, 6; Eldorado, 5½; Mango, 2¼; Junction, 2¼.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Gold rather easier. The payment of $1,319,250 in gold upon 10-40 coupons, due yesterday, will be temporarily augmented by supplies not expected that the requirements for duties will be so large this month as in August, and should the situation remain unchanged the market may be kept easy and the premium stationary. The quotation this evening 144½@144¾.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 2.

Money steady at 5 per cent. for call loans. Sterling quiet and firm, at 109½@109¾. Gold without decided change, opening at 144¾ and closing at 144¾. Total export specie footing $103,472. Government stocks firm.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Cotton steady at 47@48c for middlings. Flour dull, heavy and declining at $7.30@7.45 for Extra State, $8.50@8.80 for Extra Ohio, $8.75@9.00 for Extra Western, and $9.25@9.50 for Extra Genesee. Rye is dull and heavy, with no buyers at the outside rates. Whisky firmer. Wheat dull and heavy, declining 1@2c lower at $1.50@1.52 for Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, $1.53 for Amber, $1.56 for choice do in bond, $1.57@1.58 for Red Western, $1.60@1.62 for Amber Michigan, $2.20 for new white Genesee. Rye in fair demand, and 2c lower, with sales of 5,000 bushels private terms. Barley dull. Corn heavy and 1c lower at 86@86c for unsound, 90@91 for sound mixed Western, 92@93c for round yellow Jersey, and 93@94c for round yellow Southern. Oats heavy and declining 1@2c, at 67@68c for New State, 57@58c for Western. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and heavy, at $30.50@31 for Cuba Muscovado, 12@12½c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet and steady. Pork opened lower and closed with more doing, at $30.50@31 for new mess, $29.50@30 for prime, $25@26 for prime mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and heavy, at 23½@24c for prime. Butter steady, at 50@55c for Ohio, and 60@70 for State. Cheese active, at 16@16¾.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 2.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet: sales at $1.30@1.32½ for No. 1, and $1.18@1.20 for No. 2. Corn nominally unchanged at 70@71c for No. 2, and 67@68c for No. 3. Oats firm and advanced 1@2c: sales at 53@56c. Provisions dull at $29.50 for mess pork and $29.50@30 for new mess. Lard unchanged. Highwines advanced 1@2c: sales at $2.22@2.23.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, September 2.—Flour dull and inactive. Wheat heavy and nominal. Corn closed dull at 5c for No. 1 Canal. Oats, 42@43c. Barley, receipts nominal. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky, sales at $2.25@2.26. Canal freights steady to New York. Wheat, per corn, 15c; oats, 7c. Imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,350 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 29,500 bush; oats, 9,050 bush. For the week—Flour, 25,300 bbls; wheat, 81,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; peas, 4,000 bush. Canal exports—Wheat, 34,000 bush; corn, 23,000 bush; oats, 12,500 bush. For the week—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 41,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; oats, 36,000 bush. There is afloat on the canal, including shipments to-day, 200,000 bush wheat, 100,000 bush corn, 2 and 3 days from Oswego, ending September 5—Flour, 11,000 bbls; wheat, 200,000 bush; corn, 1,357,691 bush; oats, 301,000 bush; rye, 11,000 bush.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 2.—Flour—Market but scarce, at $8@8.50 for No. 1 Spring. Wheat dull; No. 1 winter sold medium, $1.90. Corn quiet. No. 1 Illinois nominal at 80c. Oats dull at 50c for No. 1. Barley—No. 1 Canada West, 1.80@1.85. Peas dull. Canal freights dull; flour, 40c; do, wheat, 7c; do, corn, 6c; do, to New York. Lake imports—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 7,500 bushels; corn, 4,000; do, railroad, 45,000 bbls flour.

Prices of Mining Stocks in Boston.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Central, 90; Copper Falls, 2¾; Hancock, 1¾; Pewabic, 6¾; Phœnix, 1¾; Quincy, 80; Minnesota, 9½; Quincy, 80½; Rockland no bid; Superior 34½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The trade in foreign dry goods continues remarkably active. The supply, though large, is not excessive, and the demand is, especially of the finer classes of goods, and with a general scarcity prices are correspondingly high. At a sale of 2,000 packages of linens, the aggregate footing up $200,000, prices were both per cent. higher than the previous sale. The total imports for the week were $1,923,000, against $1,165,359 for the corresponding week of 1864. The market is completely bare of cotton goods in this city, and will remain so until the mills build up a full supply of goods will permit; but the product is now coming forward so rapidly that it will soon be adequate to the present demand. The woolen mills are working to their full capacity, but are behind hand in filling orders, and will be for some time. This condition has resulted in a general advance of prices, especially in cotton goods, and prices are so unsettled and fluctuating that it is impossible to give any quotations. Prints are quoted at 30@35c; ginghams, 45@50c; cotton flannels, 45@50c; bleached shirtings, 45@50c; brown sheetings, 40@45c; bleached do, 45@50c; Canton flannels, 45@50c; Kentucky jeans, 75@80c; cassimeres, $1.50@1.75; tweeds, $1.50@1.75; Italian cloths, 75@80c; alpacas, 50@55c; Orleans cloths, 50@55c; Delaines, 45@50c; Merrimack D, 30c; Pacific do, 30c; Lawrence LL, 30c; Cocheco do, 30c; Wamsutta do, 30c; Pacific do, 30c; Lonsdale do, 30c; Fruit of the Loom